The Indian Poultry Gazette.

Vol. XX. (Price Nine Annas.) *December 1932.* *(Registered L-1322) No. 12.*

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR.

The schedule and entry forms for the All-India must have reached readers by now as we sent these with the November issue of the Gazette. We are glad to say we are simply innundated with enquiries for particulars of the All-India and are sure it will have record number of entries this year. If you want more forms write to us immediately. Make it a point to ask those known to you and who have stuff worth exhibiting to get the forms from us without delay. Make every one keeping a decent class of poultry in your District or Town exhibit them in the All-India. There is very little time left now as the entries must close on the 15th January, 1933. We are fully alive to the difficulty in having the Show so late but we request our readers to make a sacrifice this time and send every one of their good birds, as this we are sure will not only benefit the Club and therefore the Poultry Industry in India but will greatly add to the knowledge of thousands of people who will be visiting the All-India this time and will thus advance the poultry cause—the very goal all of us are trying to reach. We wish to assure every one that birds sent to the show without owners will have our personal attention but why should an exhibitor not accompany the exhibits specially this year. With great pleasure and to our great relief we wish also to inform our Delhi Show exhibitors of a very sporting offer by our well-known Committee Member for Bengal Mr. V. E. J. Yule, for taking with him and looking after the coming All-India exhibits belonging to Bengal poultry-owners *en route* to Delhi. So intending exhibitors are requested to communicate with him at 2, Fancy Lane, Calcutta. Now, we think there should be no hesitation in the minds of the people in sending birds from Bengal to Delhi as they will travel quite safely to and from the All-India Poultry Show. We are very grateful to Mr. Yule and are confident this feeling of ours is shared by one and all. Some people do not seem to realise that we were obliged to hold the show on the dates given elsewhere in this issue as this was in the best interests of the Club and therefore of the Poultry Industry in India. We are afraid these friends of ours do not appreciate the most simple point about it. Our friend Captain Sherrard-Smith in his letter states that we omitted to explain the fact, in his letter published in the October issue of the Gazette, that he had declined to accept our offer to run the All-India, and that we reproduced his letter in part. He also says that readers would have been in a position to say whether he did right if we had mentioned this. We, therefore, think we should explain matters in the Gazette. Regarding his declining to run the All-India we would say that it is we who with drew the offer because he did not want to run a show after December and not he who declined it. It was not possible to hold the show earlier than the first week of January, 1933 this time which he knew, and consequently when he said he could not run a show after December we wrote back saying the show could not be held in Allahabad as he wanted to impose this condition. We did not think it necessary to publish the whole of his letter but can again do so if he so desires. We think the portion of his letter, that appeared in the Gazette, was quite enough to give readers an idea of what his views were regarding this. We think it is unnecessary for him to invite readers' opinion regarding holding a show so late when we have ourselves several times admitted regarding the inconvenience caused to breeders by doing so in our letters to him and explained the reasons for our action. It may not be out of place to mention here that except Captain Sherrard-Smith all the club members including one of our Vice-Presidents who is held in high esteem by club members and who was asked if he would have acted in the same manner as I did had he been in my place, are in entire agreement with us. So we hope they will now understand that it is their duty, as it is every one's, to exhibit their best birds to help the common cause. We regret to have to apologise to our overseas exporters for the lateness of the All-India and w

AUSTRALORPS.

Mrs. Grain has imported a further pen of this wonderful dual purpose fowl SEE THEM AT THE SHOW and judge for yourselves.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

No. 1 pen per setting Rs. 25.—Headed by imported cockerel of magnificent type bred from 267 egg dams, mated to 2 imported pullets of 251 egg dams, and 6 of my last year hens specially selected for heavy egg production.

No. 2 pen per setting Rs. 15.—*Headed by imported cock, 1st Lucknow* 1930, fully acclimatised, proved sire of winners, his son was placed 1st in class Calcutta 1931, mated to 8 selected pullets sired by cockerel placed 2 in class at *Calcutta January 1931.*

No. 3 pen per setting Rs. 15.—Headed by cock placed 2 in class at Calcutta January 1931, mated to 8 specially selected pullets sired by imported cock now *heading No. 2 pen.*

WHITE LEGHORNS.

No. 1 pen per setting Rs. 15.—Headed by imported cock of 280 egg strain mated to 10 hens of good utility type and layers of large eggs.

No. 2 pen per setting Rs. 15.—Headed by cockerel whose dam laid 525 eggs in 24 months mated to 8 hens of good utility type and heavy layers of large eggs.

15 eggs sent with each setting in full satistaction.

MRS. R. GRAIN.

12 **107, BUNGALOW, - - - KANCHRAPARA E. B. Ry.**

The Annual General Meeting will be held on the 28th January, 1933 and the time and place will be announced later.

AGENDA.

1. Confirmation of the minutes of the last meeting.
2. Presentation of Honorary Secretary's report for the year 1931-32.
3. Proposals by the Honorary Secretary regarding changes in the rules and the improvement of the Club.
4. To pass the accouuts for the year 1931-32.
5. To elect a committee for the year 1932-33.
6. The Honorary Secretary's proposal regarding changing the name of the Club to the All India Poultry Association.
7. To discuss Secretary's scheme for the working of the Club.
8. Any other matter that may lead to healthy discussion.

NURUL ISLAM,

Hony. Secretary.

quite appreciate it will make it very hard for them to ship pullets to us that will stand up to showing as by the time they reach in the most backward pullets should be in lay and have lost that bloom that a pullet has when she is just on the point of laying.

We note from the English poultry journals that the Yulden Farm has done very well at the Diary and other Shows. We would refer readers to their advertisement and would suggest that in view of the fact that they are willing to offer special terms to members of the I. P. C. and readers of the I. P. G., they be given a trial.

We are very glad to inform our readers that some well-known Ruling Chiefs have very kindly promised to be present at the prize distribution.

We would refer readers to the announcement about the Annual General Meeting on the 28th January, 1933 and request them not to fail to attend it; we shall be glad to receive items for the agenda from our readers. We have received information only from a few persons regarding reading a paper at the All-India Poultry Conference and request others to let us know without delay the subject of their papers. These papers should be very brief and should be sent to us before the 20th January, 1933. We are happy to say that it is hoped to have as the Chairman of the Conference an eminent scientist in Animal Husbandry.

We are delighted to refer our readers back to the account of egg laying test conducted by the Bombay Presidency Poultry Association under the able guidance of Mr. E. J. Bruen, Live Stock Expert to Bombay Government. We would request our readers to follow this example everywhere in the country so that there may be no difficulty in procuring reliable pedigree stock. We congratulate Mr. Bruen on his success in this respect which is one of the few things that India essentially requires for successful poultry breeding.

We regret very much to have to announce that reports from almost every part of the country have come to us regarding the heavily mortality caused by the Ranikhet disease which is still prevalent in some districts of the U. P. and other provinces.

We have now definitely learnt that Captain and Mrs. Foden will not return to India as they have taken over the control of their Farm in Sussex which they own in partnership with Mr. W. E. J. Yule, who will be joining them in the New Year. We are sure readers will not forget the "Chashara Leghorn" which was Captain Foden's pride and which developed to such a good laying strain on the plains of India and we are sure those on the look-out for good stock will get from Yulden Farm birds that can easily be relied upon.

We would invite readers attention to the standard for judging Asils elsewhere in this issue and shall be glad to hear the views of the members of the Asil Club. This has been sent by Mr. Mushtaque of the Ideal Asil House and we should be glad of receiving suggestions for improvement if any. We cannot agree with him.

It has been suggested to us that poultry owners should give our readers through the Gazette an account each month of how their birds have laid and in order to avoid any chance of criticism for advertising their stock the names may be omitted. We think there is no harm in doing so.

Readers may please note that the Bombay Presidency Poultry Association Poultry Show will take place in the Council Hall Grounds on the 29th, 30th and 31st December, 1932 and Mr. J. Williams will be the Honorary Show Secretary. (This may have been over by the time this issue reaches our readers for which we are extremely sorry.)

But don't forget the All-India as we hope it will be a Grand Show this year.

We would request those intending to advertise in the Show catalogue and who wish to reserve a space for their stalls in the coming All-India Poultry Show to book these early as thousands will be visiting the Show this year and we have only a limited space. So why wait and think over it, why not get it booked to-day by writing to us.

Readers should please note carefully that the Open Challenge Cup No. 8 (The Lady Jackson *Challenge Cup) as given on page 4 of the Schedule* for the coming All-India Poultry Show is not to be competed for at a show outside Calcutta so this may be deleted. It may also be noted that the Sir Stanley Jackson Cup will be competed for at the coming Show.

There is some misunderstanding regarding the Schedule and some members think that by having only two classes for Wyndottes, *viz.*, Wyndotte A. O. V. Cock or Cockerel and Wyndotte A. O. V. Hen or Pullet exhibitors cannot get a chance to show pullets and cockerels in separate classes and therefore may lose prizes. But they perhaps have forgotten that classes can always be provided for if there are six exhibits. Any way since the Wyndotte is a very important breed we shall have the following classes for it and the Schedule may kindly be amended accordingly:—

62 A. Wyndotte White Cock.
62 B. ,, ,, Cockerel.
62 C. ,, ,, Hen.
62 D. ,, ,, Pullet.
63. Silver Laced Wyndotte Cock or Cockerel.
63 A. ,, ,, ,, Hen or Pullet.
64. Wyndotte A. V. or Colour Cock or Cockerel.
64 A. ,, ,, ,, ,, Hen or Pullet.

Also please substitute "Villager" for servant on *page 4 special No. 7 in the Schedule.*

DO NOT LOSE THIS OPPORTUNITY.

Who will win prizes at poultry exhibitions in India and make sure that he is breeding the type of bird that would fill the egg basket with right size eggs and be true to its breed standard ?

Only the Breeder who buys from us and thoroughly studies the following Coloured Plates :—

Black Leghorn Pair | **Black Minorca Hen**
Light Sussex | **Rhode Island Reds**

Wyndottes, Partridge, Buff and Blue Laced

TYPES OF UTILITY POULTRY.

We also hope to receive copies of the "Feathered world year Book for 1932" from England as some of our readers were anxious to get these.

RATES:—Plates at Re. **0-8-0** each; three of one breed at Rs. **1-6-0** only, available after the 25th of this month; packing and postage extra.

Hony. Editor,
INDIAN POULTRY GAZETTE,
2, Peel Road, Cantonments, Lucknow.

MISSION POULTRY FARM, ETAH, U. P.

SPECIALIZES IN :—

DUAL PURPOSE EXHIBITION AND UTILITY R. I. REDS.
EXHIBITION AND UTILITY MINORCAS.
EXHIBITION AND UTILITY WHITE LEGHORNS.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

R. I. REDS, EX-UTILITY	... **Rs. 30/-** per Dozen.
R. I. REDS UTILITY	... **Rs. 18/-** per Dozen.
EXHIBITION MINORCAS (Imported Pen)	... **Rs. 30/-** per Dozen.
UTILITY MINORCAS	... **Rs. 18/-** per Dozen.
EXHIBITION LEGHORNS (Dewar's)	... **Rs. 24/-** per Dozen.
UTILITY LEGHORNS	... **Rs. 18/-** per Dozen.

Packing and despatch free. 15 eggs sent to the Dozen.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.

Cocks, Cockerels, Hens, Pullets, Exhibition White Leghorns Rs. **15/-, 20/-** and **25/-** each.
Utility White Leghorns Rs. **10/-, 15/-** and **20/-** each.

Crate and Freight extra at cost.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

1. **A. E. SLATER,** ***Manager.***

Will anybody please let us know if he or she can supply a large number of 2 oz. eggs and if so at what price and on what conditions. The exact quantity should also be intimated.

We understand that the Allahabad Agricultural Institute are going to hold an All-India Egg laying Test at their place. It is really these things that encourage pedigree breeding in India and we heartily welcome this proposal of the Institute which is doing very good work in Agriculture and Dairying. We regret very much to have to apologise for the delay in this month's Gazette which was due to a mistake made by the Station Master, Moradabad in not delivering to us the proof of the Gazette although we were there on the date it was received. He returned it to our printers who had to send it back to us on tour and this caused the delay for more than a week. We hope to be in time with the next issue.

The Indian Poultry Gazette

WISHES

ITS READERS A

MERRY X'MAS

AND

THE HAPPIEST OF

NEW YEARS.

THE UNPROFITABLE BIRD.

By

L. ROBINSON

From the "Eggs".

The non-layer, the poor producer, in other words, the dud, is always with us. However carefully birds are bred, we shall never succeed in eliminating this undesirable individual, but by handling and observation it is possible to considerably reduce the number of unprofitable birds in the flock. The cost of the dud is great indeed, and upon her prompt removal the profits of the farm largely depend.

All poultry keepers are anxious to reduce the cost of production, and while a study of account books will frequently indicate where economies may be effected, there is no doubt that on many farms the proportion of birds which are not pulling their weight is too large, and a far greater saving would be made by culling them than by reducing the cost of food a few shillings a ton, the latter procedure generally proves to be false economy.

It should be stated at the outset that no method of selection is infallible; mistakes are liable to be made, but it is far better to dispose of one good bird and nineteen duds than it is to keep twenty of which nineteen are duds!

When culling a flock there are many factors to be considered. It is quite impossible to lay down hard-and-fast rules—all we may say is that the good layer possesses certain characteristics which are absent in the poor layer. A bird does not lay well because she has these characteristics, the out-standing features of the layer are the result of production, not the reason for it.

Culling must not be done on one factor alone, all the various points should be given due consideration, but with a knowledge of the principal characteristics of the layer and the non-layer, it is possible to distinguish between them.

Body Size.

It is well-known that when birds are bred for egg production without regard to other factors body size is lost. The heavy layer matures rapidly, and when she begins to lay, growth practically ceases, for production prevents the building up of the frame, the food required for the purpose being eliminated in the eggs. Conversely, the poor producer matures slowly and develops a large frame, thus on the one hand we have the small precocious bird with superfine bone, and on the other, the coarse, beefy type with thick bones. Both types are undesirable, the ideal being of medium size for the breed. The precocious bird, when used for breeding purposes, will produce precocious pullets, and if this practice is continued, the birds will become smaller, and eventually egg size and stamina will be lost. The beefy type will also transmit the characteristic to the progeny, and so produce birds incapable of laying a profitable number of eggs.

The Head.

The head is of the greatest importance when selecting the layers, and indicates more accurately than any other point the value of a bird for egg production. The bird's head is its testimonial and it rarely proves false. The beak of the layer is short, stout and rounded at the tip. It shows signs of wear and tear, because the high producer has a large appetite, and is continually foraging and pecking for food, with the result that the beak becomes short and thick. The poor layer does not lead such an active life, and only requires sufficient food, for the maintenance of the body, thus the beak is long and thin, with a sharp tip—in some cases the bird becoming "parrot" beaked.

IMPORTED LIGHT SUSSEX.

From laying Trial Winners.

England Gold medal strains.

Sittings Rs. **20**/- per doz. Cockerel and pairs for sale.

White Leghorns (Record Layers) Sittings can be booked (from November 1st onwards) when New Importations arrive: Rs. **20**/- per doz.

White Orpingtons. Sittings available only from December onwards: Rs. **15**/- per doz.

Apply:—

M. WARD,

Sole Importer of Pedigree Sussex in Assam.

Red. GABLES,

Shillong,

ASSAM.

ENGLAND'S

LEADING POULTRY JOURNAL.

THE POULTRY WORLD

is edited by

C. G. MAY,

assisted by

WILL HOOLEY, F.Z.S.,

and a brilliant staff of contributors.

FREE ADVICE

on all poultry problems is willingly given at all times.

The practical outlook, the wealth of good ideas and profit-making hints will immediately impress you when you see "The Poultry World." Every page is written by experts who know poultry because their whole lives are spent in the fancy; and they give you the full benefit of their experience liberally and without stint.

You cannot read "The Poultry World" without finding out how to improve your stock, obtain more eggs, earn bigger profits and in general make your poultry more worth while

THE POULTRY WORLD

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Exc. *Through the* **I. P. GAZETTE.**

KUNWAR NASIHAT ALIKHAN

ORIENTAL POULTRY FARM.

Sadabad, Dist. Muttra, U. P.

Breeders of R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas, *L. Sussex, White and Cuckoo Leghorns.*

Young stock from the said breeds is available at reasonably low rates. Sittings of:

Leghorn eggs @ **Rs. 7/-** per doz.
R. I. Red eggs @ **Rs. 7/8-** per doz.
Black Minorcas @ **Rs. 6/-** per doz.

12

White Wyandottes (cock winner Dairy Show, London), Exhibition *Reds and* Black Leghorns fifteen eggs for Rs. **18/-** all birds imported recently.

Australorps, Basras, *and* White Leghorns Rs. **10/-** and Rs. **8/-** for fifteen.

Packing Postage Free.

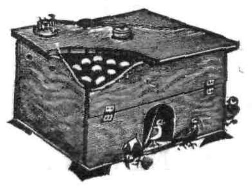
Young stock available, also Silver Hen Incubator, card-board *boxes and several* hundred yards of wire netting.

My birds won at All-India & Allahabad Shows. Reliable birds only kept.

S. K. SHAMSHADALI,

BEAWAR (Rajputana).

12



The Celtic Incubator and rearer, **20** eggs size Rs. 2 *30 eggs Rs. 30. 45 eggs Rs 35 Complete with be* English Thermometer. Capsule and printed instructio Profitable Poultry Farming in India Booklet Re. "Eggon" one packet makes twelve fowls lay cont nuously six months Rs 2. "Preserveg" preserves 5 eggs ans. **6.** Tick Proof Perch Brackets Rs. 2-8 pa Egg testing lamps Rs. 3. Coloured celluloid rings fov size ans. 4. Numbered rings ans. 8. Chick rings ans. per dozen. Safety egg boxes ans. 12. Automatic fou tains chick Rs. 1-8. Fowl size Rs. 2. Chick trougl Rs. 1-8. Best British made Incubator Capsules Rs. Thermometer Rs. 5. Flint and limestone grit chic size fowl size 7 lbs. Rs. 1-4. Chick rearing meal 5 lb Rs. 2. Poultry laying meal 7 lbs. Rs. 2. Poultry Remedi D. R. Cholera and Diarrhoea cure D. R. chicken Po cure D. R. Vim Tonic pills. D. R. roup cure "Ticklo kills ticks, all Rs. 2 each. Full detailed illustrate *list free.* ROSS *I. P. G. Poultry Appliances.*

IGATPURI G. I. P.

12.

R. I. Reds. Australorps.
Wh. Leghorns. Bl. Minorcas.

Pedigreed Poultry selectively bred from *imported strains of prolific layers*—standard type and excellent colour.

Whole-time personal attention—*trapnests in use throughout the year.*

Cockerels and Pullets (from 6 months old)—Rs. **10**/- *each,* *Trios—Rs.* **25/-**,

Crate & Freight extra.

Settings (15 Eggs)—Rs. **10/-** } inclusive
Day-old chicks—Rs. **10/-** doz. } freight etc.

G. M. BRYAN,

9 19, Cantonments,—FYZABAD, U. P.

Quality Gains Confidence.

My numerous wins at this year's

ALL INDIA.

Fresh stock imported this year. Sittings and young stock available and booked in strict rotation.

Breeds:—R. I. Reds, *Minorcas,* Wh. Leghorns, Wyandottes, L. Sussex and Chittagongs.

Prices per sitting of 15, N. R.

Chittagongs	... ...	Rs. **12/-**
Other Breeds	... ...	„ **20/-**

Capt. S. R. CARROLL.

Deoli.

RAJPUTANA.

12

The shape of the skull should be carefully noted, for it is a good indication of quality, and unlike some factors in culling, *e.g.*, pigmentation and fullness of comb, is permanent, and does not vary according to whether the bird is in production or not. The skull of the good layer is flat when viewed from both the front and the side of the bird; the line from the base of the comb to the eye being short. Coarseness over the eyes, a wide skull, and over hanging eye-brows are generally found in the poor layers, and are associated with broodiness. The very fine skull, having extreme narrowness in front of the eyes, generally accompanies the narrow back commonly possessed by birds laying small eggs.

Looking at the side of the head, the line of the skull should be as flat as possible the flatness being carried both in front of and behind the eye. Birds having an arched skull are rarely good layers, the characteristic indicates sluggishness. The long shallow head is a feature of the dud, and it is safe to assume that birds with this type of head should be culled.

The "SILVER STEEL"
Chicken Toe Punch.

Price Re. 1/- postage As. -/2/- only.
The Indian Poultry Gazette,
LUCKNOW.

The head and face have been recognised as the most important points to observe when culling. The good layer possesses keen, bright, prominent eyes, set well up in the skull, giving the bird an intelligent appearance. The prominent eye, tight plumage and hollow shanks depend upon the absence of excessive fat. It is a well-known fact that the heavy producer cannot carry a large amount of fat in the body owing to the demands made upon her while laying thus the face is hollow and the eye prominent. The shanks of the layer are also hollow for precisely the same reason. The poor producer is able to store a large amount of fat in the body, the accumulation of adipose tissue fills out the face the eye is less prominent and the shanks are rounded.

Plumage, Comb Wattles.

The condition of the plumage bears a very close relationship to the activity of the ovary. When a bird is laying at a rapid rate, growth of feather practically ceases, so that the feathers are short and tight, *i.e.*, lie closely to the body. The poor layer is not called upon to supply large quantities of food for egg-making, hence the feathers are well nourished, long and soft, giving the bird a fluffy appearance, which is generally noticeable round the hocks.

The comb, wattles, and lobes are secondary sexual characteristics, their condition and appearance being intimately related to the activity of the ovary. When a good layer is in production all these points are well developed, full and soft, but when the ovary is dormant, they contract and become dry, so that when examining these head points it is necessary to consider whether the ovary is dormant or becoming dormant. Any bird in full lay which does not possess prominent comb and wattles should be regarded as a dud, but at the same time coarseness should be avoided. It should be mentioned also that over-development of the head points is associated with ovarian troubles, and occasionally the bird takes on the appearance of a male (commonly called "cock-hens").

The shape of the body varies considerably in different breeds, and it is quite impossible to lay down the same standards for the Leg-horn as we do for the Rhode, all that may be said is that all good layers, irrespective of breed possess bodies of relatively great width and depth, for obviously the body size of the Leghorn would be ridiculously small for a Rhode.

The best layers have good width and depth of body, both in the thorax and abdomen, birds having a cut-away appearance either in front, behind, or at both points are generally poor producers. Too much reliance should not be placed on the length of back or breast-bone, though this characteristic is desirable, many good layers have relatively short back and breast-bones.

Abdominal Measurements.

Great stress has been laid on abdominal measurements as aids to culling, but they should be considered in conjunction with other characteristics, otherwise many good layers will be culled and many bad ones retained. The two most common abdominal measurements are taken between the pelvic bones (located beneath the tail) and between the pelvic bones and breast-bone, the latter measurement is referred to as capacity. The abdomen of a bird, in full lay is larger than when she is out of production because the intestines are about double their size owing to greater consumption of food. The ovary and oviduct are also larger when the bird is laying so that the distance between the bones referred to becomes very much greater. A good layer in production must necessarily possess great abdominal depth and width, but the five finger bird, (measured between pelvic bones and breast-bone) is not necessarily a better layer than one measuring only four fingers at this point. Also the inexperienced poultry keeper may be deceived by this measurement, for the accumulation of fat, a dropsical condition, or the accumulation of yolk in the body cavity will also

IT IS YOUR MORAL DUTY TO HELP IN EVERY POSSIBLE WAY

THE ALL-INDIA POULTRY SHOW

To be held in Qudsia Gardens, Delhi

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF U. P.,

on Saturday, Sunday and Monday the 28th, 29th and 30th January, 1933, respectively.

Entries close 15th January, 1933.

Judges:—Messrs. **A. E. SLATER**, **C. H. READER**, and **ZIAUL ISLAM**

ALSO

MAKE IT A POINT TO ATTEND

THE ALL-INDIA POULTRY CONFERENCE

in connection with it, if you wish to find out solutions to your poultry problems in India. Come with your views in the form of papers on the different aspects of the Industry.

We have received information regarding this from some and request you to send it immediately.

I only want your exhibits in hundreds, contributions, and papers read by you personally. Help me to make it the greatest success ever known in India. If you give me what I require I assure you I shall make it so.

NURUL ISLAM,
Hony. Secretary.
2, Peel Road, Cantonments,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

cause the bones to spread out. Abdominal measurements are useful as a guide, but it would be most unwise to rely too much upon them. Many poor producers have good abdomens only in the spring.

Skin.

The best layers have thin skins of fine texture, pliable to the touch. The skin will thicken owing to the accumulation of fat, and it will become dry and tight when a bird is out of production. Thickness of skin varies with different breeds, but comparatively speaking the thin-skinned bird is the best.

Pigmentation.

The yellow-skinned breeds carry pigment which accompanies body fat. As production proceeds the pigment is gradually "bleached," the colour disappearing first from the vent, followed by the eye-ring, beak and shanks. Pigmentation is another factor which is useful when culling, but it is not by any means infallible, and it is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy the number of eggs a bird has laid by observing the amount of pigment she carries.

Space forbids our dealing fully with pigmentation, but, generally speaking, the heavily pigmented bird seen in the flock during the summer, particularly the individual with a yellow beak, is a dud.

THE USE OF NICOTIN AND ITS COMPOUNDS FOR THE CONTROL OF POULTRY PARASITES.

(Continued from the October issue.)

In an attempt to make a dual-purpose Nicocide for both tapeworm and round-worms, nicotin alginate and crude kamala were combined, using the amount of nicotin with one gram of kamala. This has been done without sacrificing the efficiency of either ingredient when used singly and Freeborn states that the dual nicocide produces less toxicity than the combining of kamala with nicotin sulphate. Undoubtedly molecular size is again involved, since nicotin alginate is approximately six times as heavy as nicotin caseinate and over thirty-seven times that of nicotin sulphate.

Older than the industry itself is the fight against body lice. Thirty years ago it was considered standard practice to get birds out of doors in the spring, as soon as sufficient road dust had accumulated to allo· the birds an opportunity to smoother the lice by dusting. This procedure evidently regulated by an indosyncracy of the species, was thought to be sufficiently effective to keep under reasonable control six of the seven recognised varieties of lice. These varieties have been named principally for their location on the bird, but do have several distinguishing characteristics including size, shape and colour. The one species not controlled by this "nature-provided treatment" is commonly called head lice and greasing with butter or lard was resorted to for control. (Neem oil has also been tried with good results in India—***Editor***.)

For several years tobacco dust, mixed with the road dust, has been officially recommended as an aid in minimizing the infestations of body lice.

Bishopp and Wood developed the sodium fluoride treatment, recommending both the dipping and dusting method. Both were thoroughly efficient but laborious, hazardous and disagreeable to the operator.

In 1928, another commercial poultryman of California brought to the attention of the manufacturers of Black Leaf 40, new use for the product, revolutionary in its application and far-reaching in its benifits to the industry because of its efficiency, availability and small cost per bird.

This poultryman found that he got a perfect kill of all varieties of lice by merely applying a thin film of nicotin sulphate, in the form of Black Leaf 40, to the roots in the evening.

Freeborn, Lunn and Bittenbender, in rapid succession, verified these practical findings and standard recommendations for the use of this product are as follows :—

Paint the roots with a thin coating of undiluted *Black Leaf 40 shortly before roosting time*, using one-half pound to each one hundred feet of roots, including cross-arms. If roots have been whitewashed, clean off the lime completely before painting. But be sure that all birds are on the roots for a least two successive nights following application. Leave ventilators open in the front of the house, to provide sufficient air for the birds, but close ventilators above or behind the roots to prevent fumes from being blown away too quickly.

Lice eggs hatch in from six to ten days, so examine birds ten to twelve days following treatment of the roosts to determine the necessity of repeating treatment. If more lice are found, the material should be applied again at once, to prevent their developing in to maturity and laying more eggs for another reinfestation. Under good conditions two treatments a year should prove adequate.

Nicotin is highly volatile at the temperatures of 100 to 105 degrees Fahrenheit and is released by the body temperature of the fowl. Since lice breathes through the pores of the skin, they absorb the free nicotin and are killed by contact.

The advantage of this method of louse control is obvious :—

1. No loss of egg-production.
2. No handling of birds.
3. Roost space for one thousand cab be treated in one hour.
4. Meat is not flavoured nor feathers stained.
5. Supplies are usually conveniently available.

Attempt to use free nicotin on the roosts have not been so successful as nicotin sulphate. Nicotin alginate has been found to remain on the roosts for a period of time longer than nicotin sulphate. This again is apparently due to the larger size molecules. While

much has been done with nicotin in the field of poultry parasite control by practical poultrymen, investigators and private laboratories, there yet remains much to be accomplished. This is evidenced by the fact that new products, many of them inefficient and some actually harmful, are continually making their appearance.

Some manufacturers are diluting forty per cent. nicotin sulphate as much as one-half by adding various sticky substances to back their claims of greater efficiency, for the eradication of lice.

The claims of many manufacturers of products for whom control may be similarly criticised....Just recently the writer received literature citing the merits of one which is a fair sample. To quote, "Now science has worked another wonder. Prof. Blank's great worm remedy not only removes all tapeworms, roundworms, etc., from the intestinal tract, but also makes all the thirty other parasitic worms drop off and disappear as though by magic."

ADVERTISE

IN THE

I. P. GAZETTE.

THE ONLY POULTRY JOURNAL OF INDIA.

The evident mis-statement is accompanied by a sectional drawing of a fowl, picturing tapeworms, gizzard worms, air sac mites and other parasites quite probably attempting to demonstrate the "etc." groups above referred to, or else part of the group of "thirty".

The writer deplores the present situation, which is costing the poultry industry many hundreds of thousands of dollars in wasted resources, lack of results, and a false security which surrounds the average poultryman after he has treated his flock with any one of these products, if they contain an insufficient quantity of nicotin sulphate or other of its compounds.

The time is rapidly approaching when the practising veterinarian will be held directly responsible by the industry for the control of poultry parasites, and until such time as uniform legislation throughout the United State requires manufacturers to register the amount of nicotin employed per unit of treatment, the veterinarian must make sure that the amount is adequate to assure results from the use of those products, where nicotin is the active ingredient.

CONTROL OF MALPOSITION IN CHICK EMBRYOS.

By

T. S. WATSON.

From the South African Poultry Magazine.

Byerly, in his paper read at the World's Poultry Congress, 1930, stated that approximately 57 per cent. of mortality occuring among chick embryos, at from the 18th day to the time of hatching, is due to malposition. Other observers, principally Hutt, who in 1928-29 examined over 17,000 such fully developed embryos, placed the percentage somewhat lower, namely, 50 per cent. It is, therefore, quite clear that at least 17 per cent. of fully developed chicks fail to hatch owing to this cause.

During the past two years I have carried out a series of experiments, with the object of, if possible, to some extent controlling the occurence of malposition. These experiments proved, if not unsatisfactory, at least inconclusive. Examination of the unhatched chicks started quite a new line of investigation bearing on the original object of the experiments.

For the sake of clearness, Byerly's classification of malpositions will be used, namely :—

(1) Head in the small end of shell.

(2) Head rotated away from the air-sac.

(3) Head under left wing.

(4) Head between legs.

(5) Normal, *i.e.*, head under right wing and beak towards edge of air sac.

The following table gives the percentage of the four malpositions according to Byerly's classification and also according to my own investigations. Group A shows Byerly's results.

		Group A Per cent.	Group B Per cent.
Position (1)	...	33.9	24.0
Position (2)	...	4.4	16.4
Position (3)	...	7.3	2.5
Position (4)	...	11.1	12.6
Total	...	56.4	55.5

It will be seen from these figures that the actual percentage of malposition, variation is, of course inevitable. Further, in the case of position (2), the basis of definition may not have been similar.

Byerly says that embryos in position (1) are frequently capable of piping, but are unable to emerge. The difficulty seems to be more one of cramped position, rather than respiratory. Dr. Te Hennepe says that embryos in this position hatch with difficulty. The writer noticed at least two cases last year, in which the chicks had obviously emerged from the thin end. Regarding position (2), Byerly says it is a little difficult to define, and more embryos may

(Continued on page 228.)

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AN APPEAL.

Dear Readers!

Your club needs overhauling very badly and your humble Secretary has the following to place before you for your urgent and favourable consideration. If you are a true member of the Club and therefore a sincere friend of the Poultry Industry in India you must not fail to do your bit and give as much as you can.

Your Secretary is determined to make your Club an institution worth its name—THE ALL INDIA POULTRY CLUB—The object of which is to develop the poultry industry in India and he simply must get your support financially to achieve his object. Some may say it's a dream, a castle in the air as your Secretary is too busy to give his full personal attention to all this, but will be disillusioned when they see it accomplished. It is now up to you to disillusion them by giving the Club what it requires. If you fail it will be a serious set-back to the Club and therefore to the Poultry Industry from which it will be difficult to emerge, and the Club will remain, he apprehends, for ever an unknown institution that does nothing except holding poultry shows and publishing a journal, call it whatever you may. What use then ! Absolutely none. Your humble Secretary, therefore, appeals to you to place at his disposal the funds he needs. Every sum received will be gratefully acknowledged in the Gazette, and Committee Members will be kept informed of every expenditure. They will be requested to circulate it amongst all the members in their respective provinces for which a list of members in each province will be supplied to them. You will wonder why this great ambition ? Because your Secretary has been encouraged to take it up on account of the growing interest in poultry keeping in India, his zeal to develop a Poultry Industry in India, and the never-failing co-operation of Members and Subscribers since he took it over.

It may interest you to hear that he had been making constant endeavours to improve conditions in India in regard to the poultry industry, long before he had the honour of serving you as Honorary Secretary and Editor, through the public press. He twice pointed out the necessity for including poultry diseases as a compulsory subject in the curricula of veterinary colleges in India by means of articles in the Pioneer and other daily newspapers; he appealed to the Government, by means of an article in the Pioneer, to establish a Research Laboratory for investigations on poultry diseases and a Central Poultry Institute for carrying on other experiments in poultry breeding ; he, immediately on taking over, issued a letter to all the well-known newspapers in India that this Club stands for the promotion and development of poultry industry and is the only All-India Institution for the purpose, which publishes the only monthly poultry journal in India in a common language, which is the medium of carrying poultry news to interested quarters; he submitted an application, on taking over, to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for financial assistance to conduct experiments, etc., connected with Poultry Husbandry and the reply is very favourable, but they wish to see your club doing something first. It may not be out of place to mention here that the interest now taken by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is far greater than what it ever took before your humble Secretary commenced bringing to its notice the great need for active interest in this industry which is the most suitable occupation for the agriculturist in India ; he placed before the country his views regarding improvement in marketing poultry and eggs in India and overcoming other difficulties in connection with the poultry industry by means of the article "Profit From Your Poultry" in the Pioneer; he appealed to the Indian Railways to reduce freight on live poultry, improve transport conditions, etc., and allow concessions to travel both ways in single journey fare to an attendant with exhibits for the Club Shows, and is submitting an application for the purpose. The above articles appeared in the issues of the Pioneer and some other daily newspapers dated 9th August, 1930, 31st August 1930, 2nd October, 1931, 12th August, 1932, 19th August, 1932, in the Statesman, (Delhi Edition) and 3rd September, 1932.

The question arises what has been the result of all this. The result is as follows :—

(1) Increase in the number of members and subscribers.

(2) Enrolment of institutions like the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar-Kumaun as Gazette subscribers.

(3) Promises of help to the Club, some of which have already been fulfilled, by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome ; the World's Poultry Science Association ; Holland ; the Empire marketing Board, London ; the National Utility Poultry Society, England ; the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, U. S. A. ; the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, India ; the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, India ; the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Government of India; Indian Railways; Indian States; the Director, Civil Veterinary Department, U. P.; Provincial Government Departments of Agriculture; the U. P. P. A.; Members; and private individuals.

(4) The curricula of Veterinary Colleges in India are being revised by an expert Committee and the Club has been assured that due regard will be paid to your Secretary's proposals.

(5) An All India Act for the control of infectious diseases in domestic animals, including poultry, is now in draft.

(6) The Gazette is gaining popularity.

(7) H. E. The Viceroy has honoured the Club by consenting to preside at the price distribution of the coming All-India-Poultry Show.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 is, therefore, required to make a beginning of the undermentioned. This shall be called the "Development Fund".

(1) A Pedigree Stock Farm.

(2) A Commercial Farm dealing in table poultry and eggs to determine the extent to which it can be profitable. This should include the organisation of efficient marketing of poultry and poultry products to enable the producer in the country to sell his commodity at a profitable rate.

(3) A Section for Research Work to conduct breeding experiments to evolve breed or breeds of poultry suitable and economically valuable for this country, and to test if pure-breds can live and lay as well if kept in the villages under conditions characteristic of the places as they would if kept on modern lines, as well as for any other purpose that the Club may, in future, consider useful for the poultry industry in this country.

(4) To hold a Conference annually, in connection with the All-India Poultry Show, of workers in Poultry Husbandry in India, Burmah, and if possible in Ceylon to review the work done in the past and to consider, discuss and decide the future programme of the work. It has been decided to hold this Conference in connection with the coming All-India at Delhi in January, 1933, and readers and others will be doing a personal favour to the Honorary Secretary by sending exibits, attending personally, and preparing papers on the different aspects of Poultry Industry.

(5) To compile a book annually called "The Review of Poultry Breeding Operations in India" and to arrange for the dissemination of knowledge contained in it as widely as possible in the country by means of leaflets, lectures, demonstrations and other suitable methods.

(6) To study conditions, by means of a tour round the country, regarding the Poultry Industry prevailing in the different parts of India, deliver lectures on poultry farming, attend provincial shows, and specially to discuss these schemes and collect funds for them.

(7) To form an Indian National Committee to organise India's representation at the Fith World's Poultry Congress to be held in September, 1933 at Rome, Italy.

In addition to these it is essential to keep a suitable office and equipment; the purchase of a Typewriter is unavoidable as the present one is very old, and constant repairs are very expensive.

The Secretary is fully aware of the difficulties these schemes involve in India, specially during these days of scarcity and depression everywhere in the country, but a sincere effort, he still holds, coupled with full co-operation of the Governments, Central and Provincial, Indian States, members, subscribers, and other private agencies, is sure to bring due return for the labour.

Readers are requested to send in their contributions on receipt of this Gazette for the Show Funds also. It would be better to give both these funds one name—DEVELOPMENT FUND.

Very little has been received so far.

NURUL ISLAM,

Hony. Secretary,

Indian Poultry Club,

2, Peel Road, Cantonments,

Lucknow, U.P.

have been placed in this group than should have been. It has doubtful importance, as a factor preventing hatching. The writer has noted several variations falling within this group, one of which, at least, is a complete bar to hatching.

Position (3) is of doubtful importanc. There seems to be no reason why hatching should not take place. Position (4) is a complete bar. There seems to be no likely method of control though the cause of the *malposition may* possibly *be similar to that of* position (2).

Shape of Egg.

Posit'on (2) *and to a lesser extent (1) are the chief* concern of this paper. In the case of these two groups the shape *of the* egg plays a very important part. In the case of position (2) abnormal egg shape is certainly a basic cause of the malposition. For simplicity in description eggs may be divided into two types—the cylindrical or blunt pointed and the conical or tapering long pointed egg. With position (1) in a conical egg, movement of the head is nearly or quite impossible, *thus forming a complete car to* hatching. In the case of the cylindrical egg, head *movement though restricted, is quite possible, and the* ability to hatch is in relation to the bluntness of point.

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Position (2) is the most important. Owing to the restricted space in the thin end of the conical egg, the legs of the embryo are pushed forward till the toes nearly or quite reach the edge of the air-sac. On the 17th or 18th day when the chick turns to take up its hatching position, the beak comes in contact with the toes. It is unable to pass the obstruction, *and so* it is deflected downward away from the air-sac. When hatching arrives, the head is held captive *between the shell wall, the foot, and the air-sac,* forming a complete bar. Sometimes this downward thrust of the head is very nearly similar to that of position (4), except that the head is beside the shell wall instead of between the legs. This is also a complete bar. In another variation the toes cover the front of the head. In this case it seems possible that the chick might be able to release itself and get into a nearly normal position.

In the cylindrical egg this forward thrust of the legs does not take place, there being sufficient space in the thin end. It is quite possible that position (4) is caused in the same way as the above. There are, at present no possible data available on this point.

In view of these facts it seems that a great deal more attention should be paid to the selection of eggs for hatching. Though the control of malposition by egg selection may be somewhat limited, it is of sufficient importance to warrant further study. It is certain that egg shape as an incubation factor is at least as important as the turning of the eggs. The relation of egg shape to hatchability as it affects the individual hen of a breed will form fertile ground *for future research.*

Literature Cited.

Byerly, T. C. 1930. Time of *occurence and* Probable Cause of Mortality in Chick Embryos. World's *Poultry Congress.*

Hutt, F. B. 1928-29. Studies on Embryonic Mortality in the Fowl. Congress, Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Te Hennepe, Dr. B. C. J. Bedrijfs Pluimvee Houder, 1932.

STANDARD FOR JUDGING THE ASIL.

1. Head : 5 points ; *thick skulled, large, flat and* square than round.
2. Beak : 5 points ; short and thick—thickest at the base, and curved at the tip ; white or yellowish in colour. Partly black is tolerable *in the case of dark coloured birds especially* the hens.
3. Comb : 2 points ; short, thick and hard.
4. Wattles : *1 point ; absent.*
5. Eyes : bold and prominent, pearl-white and expanding. Some fine specimens have their eyes *slightly marked with purple or red, but the best* eye is that which has a gentle shade of green.
6. Cheek Bones : 5 points ; *deep and broad adding* to the thickness of jaws, thick skinned and not fleshy.
7. Ear lobes : 1 point ; red short and thick skinned.
8. Throat : 1 point ; thick skin and prominent, lose but not too much.
9. Neck : 10 points ; very hard and thick, short, not fleshy, carried high and curved at the end, *having a fine, well set up, pointed and rather* short tinge adding to the general beauty.
10. Breast : 5 points ; very prominent, muscular, powerful, rounded and full, thick skinned and sparesly feathered, broad than deep rather *grouselike, Owp being not prominent.*
11. Shoulders : 5 points ; prominent, carried apart and looking ever ready.

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As your late Secretary and Editor and exporter since leaving India our reputation for square dealing is well known. But in future will export utility poultry on approval i.e., if not approved on arrival, send to Calcutta, Rangoon or all India Show for auction and if purchase price not realised we will refund difference. George Howard. 2

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2

12. Wings : 5 points ; loose at stern showing it distinctly, thick, hard and powerful, well set *and short than long.*

13. Back : 5 *points ; very hard,* large, *flat and* strong, not curved, covered with smooth and pointed feathers.

14 Stern : 4 points ; stout and hard, narrow and *sloping so as to make the whole upper structure* triangular and having a fine feather coat.

15. Parson's nose : 4 points ; hard, thick and well set up to the stern.

16. Tail : 4 points ; drooping otherwise parallel to *back; narrow and tight fitted rather wiry and* straight considerably adding to the beauty of the bird.

17. Thigh : 5 points ; hard and muscular, full, *looking round outward, well apart and sparsely* feathered.

18. Legs : 5 points ; short, thick, strong, hard, straight and square than round.

19. Spurs : 2 points ; stout, perpendicularly straight *or drooping, rather thick and short.*

20. Toes : 3 *points ; moderately* thick and long, powerful add shapely straight and well spread out.

21. Nails : 2 points ; stout, large and crescent-like.

22. Carriage : 5 points ; standing upright and look-*ing majestic with a gentle slope of body,* having *a ferocious but grateful look and* "*Drunk as a* Lord " appearance.

23. Colour : 5 points ; black breasted dark red *Lakha is the* best. *All black cock known as* Bhaunra is also the choicest. But the latter is hardly available, and therefore, nearly black is the next choice. The hens of blacks should be all black and those of Lakhas are light reds or dark reds with blacktails and black or darker tinge and breasts and black markings on wings. *Some hens of Lakha strains are Bajri-either* with dark red or yellowish origin and they are quite so good. A good Lakha cock is also black at front of shoulder and thighs. *His* shoulders are *darker than the rest of upper* body, and wing have a black marking.

Others are only second rate colours, but they may also receive due consideration and they are left to the *descretion of the judge. But be it said that dull* colours are undesirable and so are the showy colours. Sometimes a well marked Chita is highly commendable.

24. Condition : 5 points ; the exhibit should be well put up and must be in show condition.

Total 100 marks.

Instructions.

1. The Tajdar, Ticker, Behangam and Calwa are the *four well-known popular types of Asil.* One should not therefore be given preference over the other simply on the ground of type.

2. Channotias (having white earlobes) and Chotidars (Tassled) should be generally discouraged *unless they have extra special case.*

3. Such birds with damaged eye, beak, spurs or toes which are exclused from Rule 3 of Disqualification shall lose their marks, partly or wholly *for the points according to the nature of the damage.*

Restrictions.

A cock measuring less than 18 inches or more than 22 inches and a hen measuring less than 14 inches or more than 19 inches is debarred from competing in a *bona fide* show. (How can this be done—*Editor.*)

Disqualifications.

The following are hereby disqualified :

1. Birds which are out of condition.
2. Those too old and rotten.
3. Those hardly damaged and disfigured, or which are *slightly damaged at more* then 2 points, or those who are totally blind.
4. Those still in their chickenhood.
5. Which do not possess the preliminary good points of an Asil.

Schedule.

The procedure of dividing the *Asil* in 2 or 3 groups according to the weight or size is hereby *cancelled and the following schedule being* substituted :—

1. Aseel Cock. 2. Aseel Hen. 3. Aseel Pair. 4. Aseel Cockerel. 5. Aseel Pullet.

M. A. K. MUSHTAQUE.

We are afraid it is difficult to agree with most of the points so let us discuss it at the Annual Meeting—*Editor.*

INDIAN POULTRY CULTURE.

By The Ex-Secretary, I. P. C.

Captain A. O. FODEN,

In English and Bengali

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ENGLAND.

100% EXHIBITION UTILITY BREEDS.

WHITE LEGHORNS, - WHITE WYANDOTTES, - R. I. REDS, - SUSSEX.

In placing this notice before our Indian friends we wish to advise them we are now in a position to export Britain's Best at figures previously unheard of in the breeds we are stocking on our big Sussex farm.

Every layer and breeding pen on the farm is trapnested, and a bird that does not produce a 2 oz. egg after she has been in lay 30 days is never bred from.

This year we have many Trios going out to shows and to breeders. Quotations gladly given to prospective importers.

Farm Manager
A. O. FODEN,
Your late Editor and still at your service.

In India
W. E. J. YULE,
2, FANCY LANE, CALCUTTA.
Your late Club Secretary & Hon. Show Secretary.

12 *CAN WE HELP YOU STILL.*

THE

FIFTH WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS

Will be held at Rome, Italy, from the 6th to the 15th September, 1933 under the direct Patronage of H. M. the King of Italy.

India Must Be Represented At This International Gathering.

Particulars can be had on application to—

The Honorary Secretary,

INDIAN POULTRY CLUB,

***No. 2, Peel Road,* Cantonments,**

12 **LUCKNOW. U. P.**

Mr. Backyarder.

Do you know that the Male Bird is more than half your Breeding Pen ?

I can offer you

PEDIGREE TOM BARRON WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS.

(The finest strain in the World)

With the high fecund factor.

Fine Birds Proud of their Ancestry and sure to increase both egg yield and egg size.

Further particulars from:—

BATEMAN'S POULTRY FARM,
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ANCESTRY OF POULTRY.

By

G. F. J. BUVINGTON.

"Chanticleer" of Provincial Press.

An interesting and fascinating study is the rise and progress of domestic poultry in Great Britain. Doubtless many visitors to the Royal and other agricultural shows this summer, where hundreds of beautiful poultry have been penned in lovely condition, give a passing thought to their origin. The experienced poultry fancier recognises that two generations since, Game and Dorkings were almost the only poultry seen in this country, whilst the advent of the feathered giants—Brahma and Cochins actually laid the foundation of strictly the poultry fancy. "Chanticleer" reminds his readers that all domestic poultry trace their descent from the wild red Jungle fowl known as the *Gallus Bankira*, which is a somewhat small, tight feathered breed similar to the ordinary black red game of the present day, whose plumage embraces many colours—red, black, blue, buff and white. Eastern history gives credence to the fact that the massive, heavily-feathered Asiatic breeds descended from the Jungle breed, climatic conditions during many centuries having worked wonderful changes. Domestic poultry flourished in the East whilst the Chinese kept poultry confined fully four thousand years ago and Egypt, with its earth ovens, is associated with the first records of successful incubation and artificial hatching. Most of the feather legged, massive, flesh producing breeds originated in the East, whilst smaller-framed, egg laying poultry came from the Mediterranean districts. Century after century evolved different types, both ornamental and useful. The beautifully created fowls, notably the Polish and Houdan are traced to the Continent, whilst Italy and Turkey supplied the white lobed, heavily combed Minorcas, Leghorns and Anconas. History reveals the fact that skilful poultry fanciers existed before the Christian era, whilst five-toed breeds, such as the Dorking, flourished in Rome and Greece. Breed characteristics have been preserved since the Roman conquest, prior to which the ancient Britons only kept fowls for fighting or sport. The massive Dorking is still king of table poultry, whilst excellently suited for the show pen. Only since the early Victorian age (about 1843) has domestic poultry shown definite progress, whilst the introduction of the magnificently-feathered, massive Buff Cochin is considered responsible for founding the "fancy" about the "forties." The arrival of the majestic Brahma with profuse wealth of feather displayed on immense frame, a few years later, excited the true fanciers' instinct. In 1873 the Langshan, from northern China, further increased poultry breeders' efforts. All credit must be given to such lovers of feathered beauty, who, year after year, by crossing and recrossing the parent stocks, evolved handsome, shapely fowls for the show pen and farm. Whilst preserving the type and symmetry of original stock with fanciers' skill, they created new varieties in charming colours and most exquisite markings.

War-time needs, however, compelled poultry fanciers, whilst recognising the value of beauty as an asset, to advance the sterling utilitarian qualities of poultry. Dual purpose, eggs, flesh and exhibition breeds have become increasingly popular in town and country. Science has helped to satisfy the hen's requirements with correctly balanced foods now obtainable in sealed bags from corn factors and stores.

The old time breeds are becoming less numerous each year, but it must be remembered that such poultry have been used in the production of more useful breeds such as the Wyandotte, Orpington, Rhode Island Red, Sussex, Buff Rock and Jersey Giants, whose beautiful colours and markings, choice lacing and graceful shape vie favourably with their ancestors.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

WE acknowledge, with thanks, the following donations to the Development Fund :—

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal Rs. 50.

H. H. The Maharaja Dhiraj of Patiala Rs. 51.

U. P. Poultry Association, Lucknow Rs. 200.

Government of Behar and Orissa Rs. 200.

Madras Government—Rs. 50.

Captain W. Sherrard-Smith—Rs. 10.

Poultry breeders' skill and persistence deserve all possible praise, whilst it is the proud boast that British bred poultry is suited to almost any condition, surroundings or climate and this country still maintains the position of the home of the world's best breeds, whether utility or exhibition is the objective.

Utilitarians of to-day must give all credit to the wonderful skill and persistence of poultry fanciers who, year after year, preserved the type and general characteristics needed for the standard of perfection. "Chanticleer" will ask his readers to give all honour to the men who have recognised the aesthetic side and beauty of poultry and worked earnestly to enhance its value. Such men found an outlet in poultrydom for their love of the beautiful and found great pleasure and intense satisfaction in striving to

breed the ideal specimen. Fellow members of National Utility Poultry Society are proud of the improved standards recognised for pure-bred poultry to-day which associates "Beauty with Utility" with the majority of breeds cultivated.

TURKISH AGRICULTURE.

Raymond F. White, Agricultural Director, International College, Izmir, Turkey.

Scientific poultry keeping, as a specialised industry is not developed as yet, but the Government and some enthusiastic amateurs are definitely set to put the industry on a commercial basis. A national poultry and Bee Association is organised, with branches all over the country. There is only a limited number of poultry farms as yet but there are a great many amateurs who keep poultry and follow scientific methods in their cares and feeding. All farmers, and many city people, keep poultry in their backyards, even though they make no attempt to follow modern methods in handling of the flock.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Dear Mr. Nur-Ul-Islam,

The October issue of the Gazette is a little more interesting than usual, because of the controversial subjects it contains. The egoist that I am I will first deal with my letter which you reproduced in part. What you omitted to explain was the fact that I had declined to accept your kind offer to run the All-India for the reasons given. Had you mentioned this, readers would have been in a position to say whether I did right.

I will next deal with Mr. Howard's letter. He has expressed my views entirely about the reading matter in the Gazette. I have often wished to write in the same strain myself, but I see Mr. Howard has stepped in "where Angels fear to tread". Not that I am an angel ! I would not have admitted this but unfortunately I cannot disillusion Gazette readers as I am known to so many !

But seriously now—I wish you could encourage subscribers to give us the benefit of their personal experiences. A page of such first-hand information would be worth a dozen pages of highly technical Laboratory experiments.

I am glad to see my article has paved the way. Mr. Williams disapproves of my type of house "all open wire netted affair". He has his own ideal. One in which he has to use a "lime wash" a "forcefeed oil can" and "kerosine oil". Then again he requires "coal tar" on the outside "glue-kerosine-lime-wash" for the inside. A single match-stick does the trick with my house, and the money which Mr. Williams spends on these materials I keep in my pocket. He does not say how he cleans out the house. Have you ever tried cleaning out a house in which "you have to get into" and then remain in such a position that your head and toes almost touch to avoid the point of the nail which sticks out from the roof ? No ? Well, I have—what is more I have also mucked myself up with tar, gum, lime wash, etc. ! Mr. Williams does not tell us where he feeds his birds in rainy weather. It is no use snatching a para. from my article and discussing the point without a reference to the whole subject.

My type of house is not to be stuck out in the open like a palm tree in the desert. It is to be used in conjunction with the "shed" and other equipment I have described.

But this is just what we want honest experiences and honest criticism. I am always ready to learn. I am the one to profit if I consider my methods defective after studying the suggestions of others.

I hope to continue my articles in the Gazette and will write on other subjects (all personal experiences). Let us have comments. Give us the experiences of others. These are the subjects that will interest. These are the subjects from which we will all learn something. There will be no need for you to beg membership, this will come automatically.

Now for the All Important ! I refer to your appeal for the Development Fund. You have presented your readers with a truly ambitious scheme. Well, my dear friend do not think I am discouraging. I enclose herewith my first cheque.

Your conception is excellent—show us a plan of execution. Who are to be the office-bearers ? Have they been approached ? A Pedigree Stock Farm—under what management ? A commercial Farm—how it is to be made commercial ? There is no use saying "Plant a thousand orange trees". "Cross certain varieties of Poultry" and "Make a handsome profit".

Now dear friend, I hope you will have no objection to convey these views to readers through the medium of the Gazette. As a result I think you will receive much constructive criticism, and it is with this object that I make these remarks. As a result I hope you will be able to draw up a scheme and that the Development Fund will soon be an accomplished fact. Come on readers, give us some constructive opinions.

Yours Sincerely,

W. SHERRARD SMITH,

Captain.

SMALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are accepted under these columns at annas four per line, minimum charge Re. 1, for each additional line annas four extra. No additional charge is made for a box number.

Sale.

FOR SALE. Eggs from pure Game birds (Asil) Rs. 12/- per doz. Orders in rotation.
2

POULTRY PILLS. *The only remedy for Cholera*, Roup, etc. Rs. 3/- per hundred. S. Armour, Lovedale, Nilgiris, 6.
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FOR SALE. "A firm in Holland dealing in poultry food and seeds solicits enquiries for ant's eggs from new crop. Large stock at moderate prices C.I.F. Calcutta. Enquiries may be sent to Messrs. Corn van Beusekom. Arnhem. Holland.
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"FOR SALE. Tamlin 40 egg incumbator in excellent condition. Rs. 100/- F. Simmons, Kulladakurichi, P. O. Tinnevelly District."
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FOR SALE. One "*Hebditch*" *incubator* (capacity 75 eggs), in perfectly new condition and absolutely reliable. Bought in January '32 and use sparingly with very satisfactory results. Price Rs. **80/-** and/or reasonable offer. T. L. Corbet, C/o Landale & Clark, Ltd., Charmugria P. O., Faridpur District.

FOR SALE, WELL MADE BURMA. Teakood Hot Water Incubators. Superior to English make at less than half price. Price Rs. **70/-**. Ten days free trial. Incubator Works, Bina, C. P.

Exchange.

TO EXCHANGE. One pair surplus superfine Asils for a really good pair of Partridge Wyandotte, Buff Rock, or Jersey Black Giants. Also one equally good pair Asils for a Bull Mastiff or Bull terrier dog. Reply Box No. 43 Indian Poultry Gazette Office, Cantonments, Lucknow.
2

Wanted.

WANTED. Secondhand Incubators and Brooders. All varieties of BANTAMS. Breeding Pens of Silver *Laced and* White Wyandottes, *Orpingtons*, Polish, Leghorns, Light Sussex, Black Minorcas, Crested Ducks and Geese. Send details: Asian Exchange, Post Box 357, BOMBAY.

Classified Advertisement.

Situations Vacant.

Acc. no. 306Ao
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Holiday Resorts.

Advertiser is willing to take paying guests on her Poultry Farm near a popular hill-station in the Punjab. Quiet open air life.

Particulars from Box No. 45, I. P. G.